

Hadrian's Wall ends off Northern Britain

The Romans build a massive bulwark

against invasion by the PICTS. By the early yrs.
of the 3rd century the northern frontier of Britain

was settled along the TYNÉ-SOLWAY isthmuses.

The Roman army had fallen back to this
position soon after Agricola's defeat of the
Caledonians at Mons Graupius (83 AD)

Along the 73-mile-long line, Emperor
Hadrian began to build a wall in

122 as a defense against the Picts. The wall was made of turf and stone and was fortified by blockhouses or milecastles every Roman mile (1,620 yd), and 17 larger stone forts, one every 3-7 mi. The wall was about 6 ft high, rising to 14 ft in places in the East and reached a thickness of 8 ft. It was protected to the north by a ditch 37 ft wide and 9 feet deep while to the south was a VALLUM, a 20 ft wide ditch that ran between turf walls 10 ft high and served as a road. Completed 126